NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNESDAY, FERREDARY 20, 1856

MORALIS SEPTEMBERS SERVICE

I R. W. COMMEN OF PLASAU AND PULTOR STO. NE. No. 50

AMUREMENTS THIS EVENING.

MOODWAY PHEATER Broadway—Henry The dustre STREET GARDEN GOODWAY ELFKING, OR WEALTH

BOWERY PURATER. SOWEY PERALE PORTY TRIEVES-SCRIONS THEATRS, Chambers street-Tax Wir

AUBA EEENES VARIATIES. STORMAN DREAMS OF WALLACE'S THEATER, Broadway SCHOOL FOR SCAPPAR

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Breadway-Malan Quam WOOD'S MINETERIA, 444 Broadway Fringrian

BUCKLEYS BURLESQUE OPERA HOURS, 559 Broad AGADOMY HALL, 663 Broadway - PARORAMO PETERS

w Fork, Wednesday, February 20, 1856.

Mails for Europe. The Genard mail steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, will we this port to-day, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-part
an eleck this merning.

The Simalo (printed in English and French) will be

Lemon—Am, & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.
Franco. do. 5 Flace de la Bourse.
Lemon—do. do. 7 Rumford street.
Lemon—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.
The contests of the European edition of the Herallo
and embesos the news received by mail and telegraph at
the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

Mails for the Pacific. THE NEW YORKHERALD-CALIFORNIA EDITION. o United States mail steamship George Law, Captain den, will leave this port this afternoon at two

Aslack, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific alcoe at one o'clock.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD-California edition sodaining the latest intelligence from all parts of the reals, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning ngie copies, in wrappers, ready for maising, stypence.

The News

There were no signs of the Atlantic at Sandy Blook up to two o'clock this morning. The weather was clear and the wind light, blowing from the west. The steamship Canada reached Boston yesterday afternoon. Her mails will, if the condition of the made permit, arrive in this city this evening. Capt. Lang reports that he knew nothing of the Pacific, or the reports of her putting into the Shannon. give elsewhere some additional European intelligence. The peace movements are not likely to proed with such hearty unanimity as many have been led to suppose from the exuberant tone of the papers in the interest of the allies. Russia has conditions to propose that will hardly meet the concurrence of the Western Powers. The Queen's speech upon the opening of Parliament does not in the slightest nner allude to the questions in controversy beween Great Britain and the United States.

The American National Council at Philadelphia rday settled the question of the contest The Pennsylvania delegates opposed to the twelfth section were admitted upon an almost strictly sectional vote. It is not expected that the Southern bers will withdraw in consequence of this decision. The Louisiana delegation was also admitted They are opposed to the Catholic test. To-day the of the Council will commen

In the United States Senate vesterday Mr. Wilson concluded his speech on Kansas affairs. He attri butes all the difficulties in the Territory to Mr. Atchison, who, it appears, has but once set his foot within its boundaries. Gov. Shannon was charged with practising the grossest immoralities. The Jones, of Tenn., will discuss the subject. In executive session a number of appointments were confirmed, among them that of Gov. Shannon. His case excited a warm debate, in which Mr. Wilson sustained a principal part. The nomination was confirmed by a strict party vote, twelve votes being cast in the negative. In the House the Kansas question was again under consideration, the Committee on Elections having offered a resolution asking leave to send for persons and papers with regard to the seat contested by Mr. Reeder and Gen. Whitfield. Without taking the question the House

In the State Senate yesterday a memorial, signed by a large number of prominent citizens, relative to the taxation of this city, was presented. We give the document elsewhere. The report of the Vestry of Trinity Church was received. The value of its property is \$2,668,710. The Canal Board reported adversely to abolishing the office of Canal Superin tendent, Commissioner Fitzhugh alone dissenting The bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of passed. Nothing was done in the Assembly worthy of notice. the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals was

By the arrival of the Cahawba yesterday we have Havana dates to the 13th instant. The letters of our correspondents, published in another column, give the latest current news of the island.

Our Havana files contain a number of items of Mexican news which, although not of so late a date as the last received direct at this port, are interest ing. Comonfort was watching Tamariz in Puebla, and Tamariz was endeavoring to measure the exact strength of Comonfort, with a view of attempting his complete overthrow. A constant marching and countermarching of troops, which had a most disorganizing influence, was the consequence. The supreme government had issued a decree, encouraging the cultivation of tobacco in the public. In the interior all the telegraph wires were cut away. Uraga had been beaten at Toleman. It was said that the Southern provinces were quiet.

We learn from an American gentleman, who last year ascended the Amazon on board of a small steamer, in company with another, on an exploring expedition, with commercial objects in view. that Tabatinza, where the Americans were killed, is in Brazil, and not in Peru. It is in the province of Barra, and had a small Brazilian garrison at the time referred to, in command of a lieutenant. The town is from two to five miles east of the Pernylan boundary line, and within Brazil. It was stated that the massacre occurred at the instigation of the Peruvians, who were opposed to the Americans leaving for home; and an attempt, it is said, was made by the Brazilian soldiers at Tabatinza to stop them, which they resisted, and, thereupon, all were killed, and became food for alligators. Be the case as it may, they were undoubtedly Americans, and beyond all question barbarously murdered wit bin Brazilian territory, and probably shot down by L'razilian soldiers. If Martin Koszta was worth lookin'g after, surely-a whole party of defenceless Americans, murdered in cold blood, deserve the rigid is vestigation of the government; and its authors, whether Brazilians or Peruvians, should be called upon for satisfactory reparation, through their government authorities.

The examination of candidates for admission to the bar was yesterday postponed until Monday next. The Merchante' Exchange, in this city, yesterday, was alive with real estate operators, who were so

anxious to invest in some of the numerous improved anxious to invest in some or the named and animproved bots which had been advertised to be disposed of, that upwards of a quarter of a million of delians werth of property, as will be seen by our report in another column, changed hands by our report in another column, changed hands by sales under the hammer. The taking of so large a number of vacant lots for the Central park has no doubt had a stimulating effect in real estate opera. tions, and caused property on New York island to advance again to prices which are almost miracu-

The cotton market was less animated yesterday The sales embraced about 1,200 a 1,500 bales, closing without change in prices. Dealers were disposed to await the receipt of letters by the Canada's Flour continued heavy, and common grades of State were lower, with sales at \$6 87\frac{1}{2} a \$7, with some quite superior brands as low as \$6 75; the latter class of brands, including extra Western and Southern, were dull, but without change of mement in prices. Sales of Tennessee red wheat were made at 82c. a 824c. which was about 3c. a 5c per bushel lower. West ern mixed corn, delivered and from store, sold at 78c. Pork was in moderate demand, at \$15 871 a \$15 94 for mess. Lard was firmer, with sales of good, in barrels, at 104c. Owing to the news brought by the steamer Cahawba, from Havana, regarding continued rains and the prospect of a short crop, a stronger feeling was manifested on the part of holders sugars; the sales to the trade and by auction er praced about 500 a 600 hlds. New Orleans and Cuba at prices stated in another column. Coffee continued steady, at full prices, with sales of a cargo per Indicator, at private terms. Moderate engagement were made in freights, without change of moment in rates, which were steady.

The Central American Question and its Pro-

The arrival of the Canada brings us another diplomatic phase of the Central American differences between the United States and Great Britain. Lord Clarendon, after expressing confidence in the British construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and admitting the positive character of the American pretensions on the subject, declares that the London Cabinet had proposed a reference of the matter in dispute to the arbitration of a third Power.

Perhaps no prominent State in the world is

so badly situated as the United States is when subjects of international differences are referred to what is theoretically denominated a friendly Power. The honest truth is, we have no friends amongst the monarchs of Europe. A third and wholly impartial and disinterested umpire is not to be found. We do not com plain of this. Prejudices exist in all of the governments of Europe against the republic. It is natural and inevitable that it should be so. These prejudices result from the character of the Union, which is a ceaseless enemy of absolutism of whatever form. This enmity is not individual, but national-it is found in an opposing principle-in the successful example of a people governing themselves, and strengthening and expanding ideas of selfgovernment all over the world. Europe likes us quite as well as we like Europe. We lose no opportunity to proclaim its tyranny, to exalt our own freedom. England, with her free press, is actually little more acceptable to the Continental States than we are; but she has preserved the forms of monarchy-she is admitted into the social estate of kings and emperorsher executive department is hereditary.

Now, in this condition of things, we stand no chance in arbitration. Our rights are sure to be sacrificed. Near the close of the last war with England, Russia offered to mediate between us and our enemies, and we accepted her proffered services. England declined them. The proposed pacification created a lull in the storm, and the Commission at Ghent was, doubtless, the fruit of it. Peace followed by a mutual withdrawal of the combatants. We were then weak and divided, and it was the latter feature of our affairs that stimulated England to prosecute the war. She had strong hopes by so doing of effecting a dissolution of the Union.

dispute about the Northeastern boundary to the King of the Netherlands. That potentate lost no time in arranging the matter so as to give to England all she claimed, and more: and we had the satisfaction of finding that arbitration of difficulties of the kind mean only that we shall surrender our pretensions, of whatever character, to our antagonist. We also referred the case of the Gen. Armstrong, a difficulty originating at Fayal, to Louis Napoleon, then President of the French Republic. The decision of the umpire evolved no new idea on the subject, but clearly confirmed the folly of such references.

We are ourselves, to a great extent, respon sible for the fact, that, as a government, we have little or no weight with the Cabinets of Europe. We have undertaken an exclusively American policy, and rather discouraged all attempts to occupy a position in Europe at all corresponding with the wealth and resources of the republic. What has been done in the way of making ourselves felt and appreciated as a Power has been done by private enterprise, by the commerce and genius of the American people. Once or twice we have spoken to Europe in tones suitable to the nation. When the five great Powers undertook to combine to control the freedom of the seas. Gen, Cass, then Envoy at Paris, on his own responsibility uttered the threat of the United States against the measure, and defeated it. He was feebly sustained by his government. and its voice was thus silenced and the moral power of its position utterly lost. Mr. Marcy. in the Koszta case, a less formidable offence, electrified the country by his bold stand, after the gallant Captain Ingraham had set him the example, and for the time was successful. But this act of national energy was followed by a miserable time serving policy towards Spain, howing that the Koszta movement was one of those spasas which even cowards know how, at times, to enact. It is thus by the unaccountable folly of our own government that we are placed in a position of utter indifference, so far as the great States of Europe are con-

Arbitration under such circumstances is less to be preferred than an open surrender of our pretensions. Besides, what is the question to be decided? It is the construction which is to prevail upon a treaty lately negotiated between England and the United States, concerning affairs with which neither party has anything to do. It is a question of government in Central America, about which there never should have been a treaty at all. England has had plans of colonization and conquest in that direction, projected, doubtless, as counterpoise to the actual work of extending the republic to the South, and with a view of controlling what at an early day promised to be the point of transit between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. We had proclaimed the dogma of the Monroe doctrine, which means is over.

that we were prepared to prevent European colonization on this continent. Of c this was an ez parte declaration, binding nobody but ourselves and hardly that as would appear from the fact that we entered into a treaty with the greatest color zing Power in the world, the construction of which is now the question in dispute between the two governments. If there was any meaning at all in the declaration of our purpose to prevent European intervention in American affairs, we should have declined to treat at all on the subject, and waited for overt acts as a ground for carrying out our policy. Mr. Clayton was overreached by his adversary, for such he was. It must be remembered that the treaty was negotiated in the face of the Monroe doctrine-of course, the British negotiator understanding perfectly what was the intention of Mr. Filtmore's administration in concluding the convention. The whole, then, is a work of special pleading, and the London Cabinet has adroitly transferred an issue by it from the Monroe declaration to that involved in the construction of the covenants of the treaty.

The next step, then, of Lord Clarendon is to attempt to transfer this peculiar Americanism o the decision of one of the sovereigns of Europe. The Monroe doctrine is to be come the subject of consideration by an umpire; and England, by the decision, is to be put into peaceable possession in Central America, and to carry out her projects in that

This is certainly a new phase of the matter, and, in any event, our adversary is to have the advantage of magnanimously tendering the question in dispute to the decision of a disinterested Power, and the United States are to bear the odium of refusing thus to settle a controversy which threatens to disturb the peace of the world. These are amongst the fruits of our imbecile fugitive foreign policy, of a weak administration, or "feeble government," as Mr. Bulwer called it, and of receding from an avowal which we had the amplest means of enforcing. This is confining our diplomacy to this continent and limiting our influence in the family of nations to this hemisphere! This is our reward for putting small men into large places.

The remedy is still obvious-the enforcement of the American construction of the treaty, the positive refusal of the administra tion either to arbitrate or recede, and let consequences visit the parties interested as they shall incur them. If England can afford to appeal to arms in such a cause we cannot ford to be neutral.

Was Mr. Marcy "Satisfied?"-Lord Cleren don, in his speech at the opening of Parlia liament, (in defence of the "water gruel" address of ber Majesty.) says that Mr. Crampton's transactions in the enlistment business for the Crimea were all right; and that Mr. Marcy, upon being informed of Crampton's instructions on the subject, "expressed himself satisfied." The London Times, we believe, said as much, some months ago; but the Washington Union indiguantly repelled the accusation. From the emphatic announcement, however, in Parliament, of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, that Mr. Marcy "expressed himsel satisfied," we suspect that there must be some thing in it. How satisfied?-to what extent?and what for?-are the questions next suggest ed. Did these satisfactory instructions come to Mr. Crampton after the detection and prose cution of his enlisting agents at Philadelphia and Cincinnati-or were the proceedings of those agents in the enlisting of troops for the Crimea, under the directions of Mr. Crampton. carried on in violation of his instructions, with which Mr. Marcy was "satisfied?" We hope the Cabinet organ at Washington will explain succinctly and authoritatively, or otherwise; our democratic fellow citizens may be led t infer that Marcy was, perhaps, altogether "satisfied," and that for all the excitement and indignation of our government in the premises, we are indebted to the more courageous

and belligerent Attorney General Cushing. In another aspect, the debate in the House of Lords on the Queen's speech, is of far higher importance than the declaration of Clarendon concerning the satisfaction of Marcy with Crampton's instructions. Lord Derby, (formerly Stanley), of the anti-ministerial party, desired to know why the Central American imbroglio had been wholly omitted in the Queen's speech, a royal address, which he ungallantly declared to be " redolent of water gruel;" and he forther said, that his government, " in carrying out the foreign enlistment scheme, had evaded the spirit of the municipal law of the United States" Of course these allusions to the Queen's speech and to the evasion of our municipal law, were hits at Palmerston and Clarendon, the real authors of the speech of her Majesty; and were the beginning of a war with the very opening of Parliament, to drive Pa merston and his belligerent ministry out of

We have, therefore, no fears of a war between the United States and England; for upon the issue raised by Lord Derby, of peace, instead of war, the Palmerston ministry, it brought to the test, will, from the pressure of public opinion, be ignominiously expelled from power. We think we may safely say to Gen. Cass, that if peace between the two countries, involving the interests of the whole civilized world, shall be found to depend upon the expulsion of the Palmerston Cabinet, that it will be thrown out and superceded without difficulty. The late alleged "angry words" b tween Clarendon and Buchanan will have only excited a laugh from Maray.

DISARMED .- We published a short time ago an article, rather cruel, perhaps, upon "our fresh water sea ports and their lev blockade." including, especially our enterprising sister cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. In reply, the Philadelphia North American answers in a style so modest, sensible and generous that we are disarmed. We sincerely hope that there will be speedily "a glow and a flow" which will open the ports of both Philadelphia and Baltimore to the ocean below. How many weeks have you been locked up?

A SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATION .- Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, formerly one of our Senators in Congress, but now a resident of Fond da-Lac. Wisconsin, has written a letter in support of spiritual manifestations, to the Washington Intelligencer, in order to "relieve in some sort the monotony of Congressional proceedings." Good idea; but why didn't the Governor happen to think of it pending the contest for peaker? But so it is with these spiritualists. They never come to our relief till the trouble

THE DISPUTED JUDGESHIP OF THE SUPREME COURT.-The General Term meets to-morrow. Are we to have a repetition of the scenes of last week? Is a mob to be collected to witness the degradation of the highest Court of the State? Will it gratify the love of notoriety on the part of any one of the actors in the last drama to have it repeated? Shall the frivolous again laugh and the thoughtful again weep over scenes which degrade the bench to the level of a primary meeting? We fervently trust that we shall be spared the necessity of again recording any such transactions, and that reflection and a due regard for public opinion will induce all parties concerned to adopt a course of conduct that shall no longer be offensive to all right thinking men. No one expects Mr. Davies to recede from the position he has taken. Elected by 17,000 of the popular vote, he cannot retire in favor of Mr. Peabody, who had but 5,000. Fortified by a decision of the Court of Appeals in his favor, he cannot be expected to give way to Mr. Peabody, who has no certificate of election and no adjudicated title whatever. It cannot be pretended that the opinion given by Messrs. Roos velt and Clerke, in favor of the claims of Mc Peabody is an adjudication. It was extrajudicial and exparte, and entitled to no other consideration than that of any other two lawyers at the bar of equal standing. To say that the ballots thrown for Mr. Davies were "void for uncertainty," because unlike those cast for Mr. Peabody, they did not specify the particular vacancy to be filled, when everybody knew that there was but one vacancy and voted accordingly, was a quibble unworthy of men in high station; and to attempt to consummate the quibble by foisting upon the bench a gentleman receiving the smallest number of votes, in anticipation and defiance of the judgment of the Court of Appeals, was unlike the judiciary in its best days, and resembled very much the same partizan, trifling. and malevolent spirit which was displayed in the late case of Baker and the Central Park. and which we unsparingly condemned.

The solution of the difficulty now rests with Mr. Peabody, and intimately concerns his reputation. He held for a short time, under a commission from the Governor, the position of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and demeaned himself most acceptably both to the bar and the public. Let him not throw away the reputation thus justly earned, and let him follow the advice of those who are his friends, and not merely the enemies of Mr. Davies. If he refuse to attend the General Term to morrow, the Court will be fully organized, and can proceed with the public business with decorum and without a doubt of the validity of its judgments; and if he shall then consider that he is entitled to the seat of Mr. Davies, he can apply for the writ of quo warranto, and obtain a legal decision upon his claims of title. In our judgment, however, he will best consult his reputation by abstaining from further litigation. If he should ultimately obtain a decision in his favor, he will hold his position by virtue of a mere technicality, and in defiance of the popular vote, which cannot fail to impair his dignity as a man and his usefulness as a judge. By retiring from a scene of strife, he will be remembered in future elections as one who preferred to lay aside his personal claims rather than disturb the decorum of a court of justice and will thereby show himself worthy of the bench to which he aspires.

EFFECTS OF ICE UPON COMMERCE-NEW YORK CONTRASTED WITH OTHER SEAPORTS .- The present severe winter has fornished us with in controvertible proof of the great advantages which the city of New York possesses over any other seaport in the Northern, Eastern, and even some of the Southern States. While the harbors of Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and ice, ours, although not wholly free from it, is still open to the commerce of the whole world. Occasionally, it is true, the accumulation and freezing together of large cakes of drift ice cause temporary inconvenience to the running of some of the ferry boats, but it is only temporary, and might be easily avoided. It is different, however, with the harbor of Philadelphia, where vessels are as firmly frozen in as they would be in the Arctic regions, and where they are compelled to lie idle at the wharves for weeks at a time. Some years ago one of the Cunard steamers had absolutely to be cut out of the ice in Boston harbor, a work which cost several thousand dollars, but the expense of which was generous ly defrayed by the merchants of that city. The importance of New York to the commercial world, in consequence of the uninterrupted a: cess which it affords to vessels, cannot be overrated. To this fact, as much as to her geographical position, is attributable her commanding station among the seaports of the United States a station that she will always occupy, despite of the rivalry and jealousy of the Modern Athens or the Quaker City.

There was a time when even our harbor was frozen up, and when the inhabitants of Long Island and New Jersey were in the daily habit of crossing the ice over the East and North rivers to this city. That, however, was many years ago, and is remem-bered only by our oldest citizens. The present winter, which is one of the severest on cord, the obstructions in our harbor have not interferred with navigation to prevent either the arrival or departure of vessels. We need no stronger evidence of this than the constantly increasing fleet of merchant vessels which visit this port, and the remarkably rapid growth of our commerce compared with that of Boston and Philadelphia.

The ice which, particularly at this season is observed in our harbor, is detached from the Hudson river by steamboats and barges plying between Piermont and New York. Piermont is the freight terminus of the Erie Rail road, and the produce which is brought over that road from the Great West is conveyed to this city by barges and steamboats. These vessels, in making their way through the ice, break it up, and it comes floating down the river in masses. Now, whatever obstruction occurs to the navigation of our harbor, is caused by these, and it will be gratifying to our merchants and shipowners to learn that even this obstacle will soon be removed. The Erie Railroad Company have for some time contemplated the removal of their principal freight depot from Piermont to a place on the Northriver, between Jersey City and Hoboken, and which was formerly known as Harsimus. They have already purchased an extensive water front at this point, and are now engaged in completing their plaus for the construction of buildings for freight between Piermont and New York. Pier-

and passenger depots. When these improvements are made, their beneficial effects upon the commerce of this port will be incal-culable The produce which is at present conveyed from the depot at Piermont by steamers and barges will be brought direct by railroad to the harbor near Jersey City, and shipped on board the vessels destined for foreign ports. To bring the terminus of the road to this point it will be necessary to tunnel Bergen Hill to an extent of about four thousand feet; and when this is done, and this portion of the road is in operation, the cut at Bergen, which is one of the most dangerous points along the whole route, will be abandoned by the Erie Railroad Company.

These alterations and improvements will be effected, we are informed, within two years, and although at an enormous cost, the value to the commerce of New York thereby can hardly be estimated by millions. New York is already far in advance of her sister cities of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Massachusetts; but when this great work shall be accomplished, they will be lost sight of in the rapidly lengthening distance.

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRATIC REUNION .- The Albany Argus, hard, and the Albany Atlas, soft, have been fused together into one. This is considered at the head of sloop navigation a great achievement towards the reunion of the two democratic factions throughout the State; but until the hard shell chiefs of the Stayveeant Institute consent to join the soft shell Sachems in Tammany Hall, we shall consider this Albany Argus and Atlas junction as nothing more than a newspaper speculation. Or let us have the little hard shell organ of this city merged into the soft shell Evening Post, and then we shall proclaim the glad tidings of the consolidation of the New York democracy, including the Custom House, upon the half-shell doctrine of the Argus and the Allas.

THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.
GEN. WILSON'S ONSLAUGHT ON THE ADMINISTRA TION-THE REEDER AND WHITPIELD CONTROL VERSY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1856. Mr. Wilson occupied two hours in finishing his speech o-day, in the course of which Governor Shannon and the administration were severely handled. The subject was then postponed until Monday. The Senate then of appointments.

The claims of Whitfield and Reeder were thoroughly discussed in the House to-day, on Mr. Washburn's resolution. To morrow the vote will be taken on the resolution, when it is believed it will pass.

Hou. Thomas R. Whitney, of New York, is now conva-

lescent, having been dangerously ill for the last two

The city is now full of leading politicians from all parts of the Union, wire pulling for the Cincinnati Convent I learn this evening, from reliable authority, that the ned between General Pierce and Judge Douglas is very bitter. What's up?

The report that a difficulty had occurred between Mr. Buctanan and Lord Carendon has caused a good deal of talk about the State Department. Governor Airen gives a large party this evening Over one hundred members of Congress will be present.

GOVERNOR SHANNON CONFIRMED - DERATE ON THE After a protracted executive session to day the Senate

confirmed Governor Shannon. Senator Wilson was vio lent in opposition, much to the amusement of severa The Committee on Elections in the House asked to be

empowered "to send for persons and papers." An ex-citing debate followed, which indicated the position of parties on the Kansas contested seat. The Union will soon publish an interesting corres

pondence between the Hon. Thomas R. Horton, of New York, and Hon. Albert Rust, of Arkansas, in relation to a letter written by the former, and published in a Northern paper, about the difficulty between Mr. Rust and Mr. The letter was very abusive of Mr. Rust, who demanded a retraction of Mr. Horton or faction. The retraction will be made in the columns THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION-NIGGER WOR

SHIPPERS' HEAD QUARTERS—DEATH OF MRS. CA-BOLINE LEE HENTZ.

The following is a list of the recently elected officers of the nigger worshippers' Association of Washington: the nigger worshippers' Association of washington:

President—Dr. E. M. Joslin.

First Vice President—Jacob Bigelow.

Second Vice President—Martin Buell.

Recording Secretary—Lewis Clephane.

Corresponding Secretary—Daniel R. Goodloe.

Tressurer—H. S. Brown.

Directors—Wm. Blanchard, D. J. Bishop and S. M.

The association derives importance from the fact that shipping party, as the most eligible point to affect the

Col. Fremont's warrant for the Mariposa tract of land in California was signed to day by the Land Commis-

The State Department has sent to the Senate a mass of documents bearing on the Central American question as far back as 1850. Among them is a plan proposed by Marcoleta to Lord Clarendon, two years ago, that Nicaragua, Great Bri'ain and the United States unite in a treaty for the settlement of the Mosquito Indian question. Mr. Marcy, in a letter to Marcoleta, denies that Great Britain has any sovereign right over any part of Central America, and that to unite with her in the treaty proposed would be a distinct acknowledgment that she such an arrangement would interfere with the claims set

Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, the authoress, died at Merianna, Florida, on the 11th just.

> WHIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. Senate.

> > WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1856.

Several executive communications were laid befor he Senate by the presiding officer, including one from the Secretary of State in reply to the resolution calling for a copy of the report of the adjudications made by the Board of American Commissioners to Paris, to audit and liquidate the spoliation claims of American citizens against France. The Secretary says there is no such report in his department, and he thinks there never has

THE KANSAS OUTSTION. The consideration of the Kansas question was resumed. Mr. Given (national), of Mc., asked Mr. Wilson on what authority he yesterday stated that Mr. Atchison

Mr. Wison (nigger worshipper) replied-On the autho-

sas, the Governor was so intoxicated that he could not attend to his duty. He could prove these and a hundred other disregutable things of Gov. Shannon. Mr. Jones (dem) or Fenn. oratined the floor, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until

the second such agreement of screen the differential and the second such as seek, second such as second s

House of Representatives WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1858.

THE KANESS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. HICKMAN, (dem.) of Pa., from the Committee on Elections, offered a resolution empowering the committee to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested Mr. PHEIPS, (dem.) of Mo., thought that the

of such a power would be an usurpation, as Mr. Reeder does not claim he was elected by virtue of the law passed des not claim he was elected by virtue of the law passed by the Kansas Legislature. He defended his constituents from the charge of being border ruffians, which had been repeated here and elsewhere, and by one (Senator Wilson) who comes from a State where men warred on defenceiess women and burned Urauline convent. He arrivesty condemned the anti-slavery men in Kansas, and ciaimed that the Misscurians desire not the shedding of blood, but to sustain the laws.

Mr Washiuran (rigger worshipper) of Maine, reported that Mr. Phelps had indufged in such remarks, which were exceedingly exciting, not to say inflammatory. A large majority of the people of this country believe in their hearts that there was no Legislature of Kansas, no law, and nothing laving the vigor and effect of law, under which the election had been held, and by which Mr. Whitfield claims his rest as delegate. This matter should be investigated, and he saked hav could it be cone unless power to send for persons and papers was granted?

Mr. Striffens (rational), of Ga., remarked that Gov. Reecer, himself, commissioned the members of the Legislative Assembly which passed the law under which Mr. Whitfield was elected—the validity of which Mr. Reeder now called on the House to investigate—consequently, all further proceedingswere estatopped by the official acts of Gov. Reeder, who was thus, out of his own mouth, condemned.

Mr. CAMPIBLE (niggr worshipper), of Ohio, said it was a well rettled principle of law that any statute may be violated by fraud, which violation forms a subject for thorough investigation. On this point the House should be satisfied, and something more was desired on which to form the judgment than mere newspaper reports and tolegraphic despatches.

Mr. Hickman thought the newspaper reports of the difficulties in Kansas had engagerated or magnified either on one or the other side of the question, according to the sentiments of the withers. It is consequently important that the investigation should be aided by the means proposed. Mr. by the Kansas Legislature. He defended his constitu

grounds on which they are and papers.

The motion was negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Pending the consideration of the main question, (resolution to grant the committee power to send for persons and papers.) the House adjourned.

WILKESHARRE, Feb. 19, 1856.
The friends and neighbors of the Hon. Henry M. Ful-

ler gave him a public dioner yesterday, which was participated in by whigs, Americans and democra's. Mr. Fuller being called out, made a speech of some length, vindicating the course of himself and friends during the struggle for Speakership, and arguing that his position on the slavery question was sound, national and conservative. He deprecated the agitation of the question, in and out of Congress, as calculated to inflame the public sectional divisions. He desired that the men of the North and the men of the South should live and act as brethren. He also showed that the Hon. Chester Butler, former whig representative from this district, advocated in Corgress the doctrine that States should be admitted, recognizing or excluding mavery, as the people might determine. He thought the people of the Territories should be left to act, unmolested, for themselves, and that attempts to correctheir action were improper, and

He returns to Washington with an assurance of good will and the support of all who have methim on this visit United States Supreme Court.

to be discountenanced. His remarks were received with

manifestations of much p'ensure, eliciting great applause

Washington, Feb. 19, 1856. Nos. 54, 55 and 56. Lessee of James B. Murray, et. al. vs. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and Lessee of William P. Rathbone, et. al., vs. Ruten, Suckley & Co., et. al., on a certificate of division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, that the said warrant of distress in the specal verdict mentioned, and proceeding thereon and ante-rior thereto, under which the defendants c'aim their title, are sufficient under the constitution of the United States and law of the land to pass and transfer the titles and estate of said Swartout in and to the premises in question, as against the lessess to plaintiff, and this opinion on the third point renders any on the first and second questions unnecessary.
No. 52. John G. Shields vs. Isaac Thomas, et. al. Justice

Daniel affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court for Northern Iows, with costs and interest. No. 65. Argument concluded by Hon. Nathan Clifford

for plaintiff Nigger Worshipper's Meeting at Treaten. TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 19, 1856.

held in this city this atternoon, Hon. Joseph C. Horn blower and Franklin Devereaux were elected delegates at large to the Pittsburg Convention. Two delegates were appointed from each Congressional district. Hon. Robt. S. Kennedy, of Warren, presided. Railroad Travel Eastward.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19, 1856.

The storm of Saturday night, and the blow ever since have thrown the trains on all the roads in this vicinity into the utmost confusion. No storm during the win'es us so paralysed railroad travel. The Sunday night mail train from New York encoun-

rine current and immense snow bank at Longmeadow, at two o'clock on Monday morning, and there romeined until four o'clock this afternoon, being joined in the meantime by the six o'clock morning train from Hartford, the 9 A. M. New Haven train, and at 4 P. M. by the New York morning express train. By this time help enough had been collected, so that by the united efforts of nine locomotives and a large number of men the trains were The express train which left Boston yesterday morning,

arrived here at half-past nine o'c'ock this morning, and The New York afternoon express train arrived here at ten o'clock this morning, having remained at Longmeadow all night, and will start for Boston at

The morning train from Albany, due here at noon yer

terday, arrived at one o'clock this morning.

The Northern roads, though suffering badly from the storm, are more favored than the Eastern. SPHINGPELD, Feb. 19-10 P. M.
The mail train from Boston to-day arrived at three

e'clock this afternoon, and left for New York at 4:15. This train is due here at 10:50 A. M. The mail train from New York arrived at Springfield at 2:30 this afterroop, and started for Boston at 4 o'clock. The immense quantity of snow has prevented them from using but one track, and has, consequently, caused much delay.

The morning mail train from Boston arrived here as 2 P. M. The evening mail from Boston arrived here as arrived (10 P. M.) The New York morning main rived here at 2 P. M., and the evening mail from New York at 9 P. M.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement

Boston, Feb. 19, 1856
The following table shows the footing of our bank stament for the wesk ending February 18, as compared with excel previous:—

| Ptb. 11. | Capital stock. | \$31,960,000 | Leans and discounts | 54,880,000 | Specie | 3,527,000 | Due from other banks | 7,584,000 | Due to other banks | 6,000,000 | Deporits | 14,744,000 | Circulation | 7,398,000 | Circulation | Circ

Fire at St. John, N. B.
St. John, N. B., Feb. 19, 1856.
Ten or twelve small houses were destroyed by fire this morning, in Kelley's row, in this city.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1856.
The ship Canton, from New York for Rotterdam, and the James Ray, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, disabled, have put into Savannah.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston The United States mail steamship Nashville arrived ere from New York at 2 o'clock this morning.

Markets.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. Pennsylvania fives, 85; Reading Railrond, 45%; Long Island, 17%; Morris Canal, 15%; Pennsylvania Railrond, 46.

New Orleans, Feb. 18, 1856.
Cotton—Sales to-day 14,000 bales, at an advance of \$\infty\$ o. a \$\frac{1}{2} \cdot\$ c. under effect of the Canada's news. Midding in quoted at \$\infty\$ c. a \$\frac{1}{2} \cdot\$ c. Sterling exchange, \$\infty\$ per cent premium. Freights stiffer.

Sales of cotton to-day, 5,500 bales, at an advance